

Female Jewish Bomber Murders 12 in Jerusalem

"Girl in Red" in Bomb Horror
Jerusalem, Thursday

31 October 1946

Forty minutes after a telephoned warning, the Jerusalem Railway Station was blown up yesterday. Agency reports say that at least twelve people are missing, and the station will not be able to be used for a week.

A young Jewess described as the "Girl in Red" slipped past Arab police, held up the railway clerk at pistol point, and planted three suitcases, containing bombs, in the waiting room.

Troops and police were rushed to the station to try and locate the bombs and a constable managed to remove one. A second exploded in his hands while he was trying to get it out of the building, wrecking the loading room and the waiting room. The police constable was killed instantly.

In the meanwhile, the "Girl in Red" leapt into a taxi, which tore off through a hail of fire from police. In an attempt to break through the police cordon drawn around the city, the taxi roared through twisting lanes in the Jewish slum quarters.

It is thought that the taxi must have stopped briefly to let the girl out, because when it was finally cornered near the walls of the Old City, she was not in it. The only occupants were three Jews, two of whom were wounded. There was a quantity of explosives and hand-grenades under the flooring of the taxi.

Police took in charge the bullet riddled, bloodstained taxi, scoured the adjacent Montefiore quarter, and arrested another Jew who was found wounded in a nearby house. They also held ten other suspects including a girl dressed in red, who is being questioned in an attempt to establish the identity of the girl who planted the bombs.

Although earlier agency reports mentioned at least 12 missing, the only fatality so far mentioned in the official version is the police officer. He was a demolition expert. Reuters in Jerusalem says that police and troops last night were still searching the debris at the station for further casualties.

After the explosion, an Irgun Zvai Leumi (terrorist) spokesman, broadcasting over the secret radio "Voice of Fighting Zion", said: "The Jews are at war. Only arms will decide Palestine's future, not an election."

Final death toll is 12, with 11 injured. The Female Jewish terrorist has been identified as:

Sima Fleishhaker-Hoizman

She
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child

After the 1910 oil discoveries in the Mideast, world Jewry suddenly yearned for their ancestral home. In the late 1930's there was flood of refugees, and their job was to run out the Arabs.

In 1929 the '[Ingren' terror group](#)' was formed, and the bloodshed never stopped. Here is the story of one attack.

Two Jews arrive at the [Jerusalem train station](#) pretending to be on the honeymoon trip.

The female enters the station, leaves three suitcases, the cases explode killing twelve Arabs and a British soldier. As she exits, the police machine gun her taxi, wounding the driver, and the couple.

Jews were incensed that the British shot their heroes.

The British controlled Palestine, and as long as they were there the Jews were unable to force the Arabs out.

They [bombed and ambushed the British](#) under the guise of Arabs, but were caught and exposed numerous times.

Jewish Reaction To Massacre

Jews said: ~ 'We are at war, and Arabs are our enemies. If the British are Arab allies, then they must die too'. The bomb at the [British Officer's Club](#) was especially despicable.

List of Jewish atrocities on the British.

14 Feb 1944. Two British policemen fatally wounded.

2 March 1944. British Police Constable shot.

23 March 1944. Chief clerk and two constables murdered at Tel Aviv district HQ. Three police constables murdered in the bombing of the police HQ at Haifa. One British police superintendent murdered in Jerusalem.

8 August 1944. During the attempted assassination of the British High Commissioner, Ten British policemen were murdered.

29 August 1944. Senior police official assassinated on his way to work.

29 Sept 1944. Assistant police superintendent murdered.

25 April 1946 Seven British soldiers murdered in their sleep in Tel Aviv.

22 July 1946 King David Hotel, housing the offices of the Secretariat of the Palestinian Government as well as British Army HQ was bombed, allegedly with the connivance of David Ben-Gurion's 'Jewish Agency'. 91 Dead.

13 Nov 1946. Two British policemen murdered in bombing attacks.

18 Nov 1946. Five British soldiers murdered in bomb attacks.

21 Nov 1946. British government offices bombed. Nine casualties.

2 Dec 1946. Four British soldiers murdered in a mine blast. Christmas 1946. Police HQ bombed. Six dead.

26 Dec 1946. Four British citizens abducted and flogged.

29 Dec 1946. Three British soldiers abducted and flogged.

12 Jan. 1947. Two British policemen murdered in bomb attack.

1 March 1947. Officers club in Jerusalem bombed, and other terrorist attacks resulting in 18 dead and 85 injured.

18 April 1947. British military hospital in Nathania attacked. One dead.

20 April 1947. A number of British soldiers injured in the bombing of a Red Cross depot.

22 April 1947. Attack on a train bound for Haifa. Five Soldiers murdered, twenty-three injured.

26 April 1947. British policeman murdered in Haifa.

9 June 1947. Two British policemen abducted and flogged.

31 July 1947. British Sergeants Paice and Martin found hanged. Their bodies mutilated and booby-trapped.

August 1947. Three British policemen murdered.

26 Sept 1947. Four British policemen murdered.

29 Sept 1947. Nine British policemen and four civilians murdered in Haifa.

Jan 1948. One soldier murdered and four injured.

Feb 1948. Twenty-seven British soldiers and airmen murdered, and thirty-five injured in an attack on a train at Rehovath.

23 Feb 1948. Two British policemen shot in their sickbeds at Wallach hospital, and one policeman murdered in another attack in Jerusalem.

King David Hotel: 91 killed in terrorist outrage. [Menachim Begin & his Irgun terror group admitted responsibility for the bombing.]

Official sanction.

That this terror campaign was at least sanctioned by the Jewish Agency, the official representative body of the Palestinian Jews, is beyond question. The collusion between the agency and the Stern Gang was confirmed in the British Colonial Office White Paper on Palestine (cmd.6873). The Chairman of the Jewish Agency at the time was David Ben- Gurion, who was later to become the first Prime Minister of Israel. Indeed, it has been alleged that Ben-Gurion himself approved the bombing of the King David Hotel. Shamir and Begin never attempted to hide their past as 'freedom fighters', basking in the glory of the campaign to rid Palestine of the hated British.

When the Union flag was lowered for the last time at Government House in Jerusalem on May 14th 1948, Ben-Gurion became Prime Minister.

Just week's prior to this event, however, the Irgun and the Stern Gang turned their attention to new targets with a vengeance. On 10th April 1948 the people of Nasr el Din were massacred. On May 5th 1948, it was the turn of men, women, and children from the village of Khoury. The very day before the British mandate ended, the villagers of Beit Drass were slaughtered.

At the village of Deir Yassin, the Irgun murdered 250 Arabs in an unprecedented orgy of barbarity. Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in the Commons on April 12th, 1948, stated, "This barbarous aggression was a proof of savagery. It was a crime that added to a long list of atrocities committed by the Zionists to this day, and for which we can find sufficient words of revulsion..."

Towards the end of 1948, the Stern Gang assassinated the United Nations mediator for Palestine, Count Folke Bernadette. His 'crime' being concern for the Palestinian Arabs.

Infamy and treachery.

It should be borne in mind that both the Irgun and Stern Gang included Britons amongst their numbers. Some, allegedly, had fought as part of the communist 'International Brigade' during the Spanish Civil War. Others, shamefully, were former British soldiers who were turning their weapons on their former comrades. It should also be remembered that many of these murderous acts against British servicemen were being carried out at the same time as the British army was liberating concentration camps in Hitler's Europe.

Throughout this campaign of terror can be witnessed the hands of men who were to become senior Israeli figures, and indeed national heroes. Another figure who made his name as 'The Butcher of Beirut' long after the British withdrawal was Ariel Sharon, who also went on to become Israeli Prime Minister. It seems the lineage continues, a fact that does not bode well for today's Palestinians, or for any chance of peace in a part of the world that has known too much suffering and bloodshed over the centuries.

Menachen Begin, Nobel Prize Winner!

On February 1, 1944, the Irgun under Begin, declared a [revolt](#) against the British in Palestine. He headed the struggle until the state of Israel was established. During the underground years, the British invested great effort in attempts to seize him.

Palestinian Leaders

Palestine was considered a sacred area to the Muslims, dotted with shrines and mosques. The Haram Al Sharif, where Mohammed ascended to heaven, sits in Jerusalem.

There was a thousands of years of their history here.

Today Palestinians drink out of ditches, their [children get shot](#), and their daughters are molested at checkpoints.

Pioneers of terrorism

Facts about the founding fathers of israel

Below are some rarely-mentioned facts about the relationship between Zionism and modern-day terrorism:

1. The first aircraft hijacking was carried out by Israel in 1954 against a Syrian civilian airliner.
2. Grenades in cafes: first used by Zionists against Palestinians in Jerusalem on 17 March 1937.
3. Delayed-action, electrically timed mines in crowded marketplaces: first used by Zionists against Palestinians in Haifa on 6 July 1938.
4. Blowing up a ship with its civilian passengers still on board: first carried out by Zionists in Haifa on 25 November 1940. The Zionists did not hesitate to blow up their own people in protest at the British policy of restricting Jewish immigration to Palestine. The ship, Patria, was carrying 1,700 Jewish immigrants.
5. Assassination of government officials: first carried out by the Zionists against the British in Cairo, when on 6 November 1944 Lord Moyne was assassinated by the Stern Gang. Yitzhak Shamir, a member of the Irgun and later leader of the Stern Gang and Israeli prime minister, was behind the plan.
6. Use of hostages as a means of putting pressure on a government: first used by the Zionists against the British in Tel Aviv on 18 June 1946.
7. Blowing up of government offices with their civilian employees and visitors: first carried out by the Zionists against the British in Jerusalem on 22 July 1946. The toll was 91 Britons killed and 46 wounded in the King David Hotel. Menachim Begin, who masterminded and carried out the attack and later became Israeli prime minister, admitted that the massacre was coordinated with and carried out under the instruction of the Haganah Zionist gang.
8. Booby-trapped suitcases: first used by the Zionists against the British Embassy in Rome on 13 October 1946.
9. Booby-trapped cars in civilian areas: first used by the Zionists against the British in Sarafand (east of

Jaffa) on 5 December 1946.

10. Beating of hostages: first used by the Zionists against the British in Tel Aviv, Netanya and Rishon on 29 December 1946.

11. Letter bombs sent to politicians: first used by the Zionists against Britain when 20 letter bombs were sent from Italy to London between 4 and 6 June 1947.

12. Murder of hostages as a reprisal for government actions: first used by the Zionists against the British in the Netanya area on 29 July 1947.

13. Postal parcel bombs: first used by the Zionists against the British in London on 3 September 1947.

14. The massacre of Qibya, northwest of Jerusalem, was carried out by Unit 101, under the command of Ariel Sharon on Wednesday 14 October 1953. The attack was the bloodiest and most brutal Zionist crimes since the infamous Deir Yassin massacre. Forty-two houses as well as a school and a mosque were dynamited over their inhabitants. Seventy-five women, men and children were killed.